

Domestic News.

Tallahassee, May 8.

Indian News.—Once more we are compelled to darken our columns with the atrocities of the unrelenting and wretched Seminoles. All has been quiet for some time past, but it was only the fearful calm which precedes the storm.

Lieutenant Hulbert was a native of New York, and a graduate of West Point. We sincerely mourn the loss of these valuable young officers of our army.

The following letter from Capt. Peyton, we publish verbatim.

St. Marks, May 7, 1839.

Sir:—I have this moment returned from Deadmans Bay, and have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Lt. Hulbert, and private O'Driscoll of the 9th Infantry, by the Seminoles.

The express rider between Fort Frank Brooke, and Ft. Andrews, did not arrive in season, and Lt. Hulbert, with 10 men, went out from the place on the 3d May to ascertain the reason. About half way between the two posts, the command was halted, and Lt. H. with O'Driscoll, of (F) Company, went on in advance, intending to pass the night at Ft. Frank Brooke.

They were both shot by a party of Indians at the 14 mile creek, probably while watering their horses. O'Driscoll's horse ran into Ft. Frank Brooke, slightly wounded, and gave the first news there.

Four balls were shot through Lt. H. but neither he nor the soldier was scalped.—Both bodies were interred on the 4th ult. at Deadmans Bay. The express rider has not yet been found, and but little doubt is entertained of his death.

Very respectfully Your ob't serv't.

R. H. PEYTON,

Capt and Asst. Q'm.

Col. W. Davenport, 1st Inf't. Comd'g.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHARLESTON, May 16.

From St. Augustine.—By the schooner Stephen & Francis, Capt. Magee, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine News of the 11th inst. from which we copy the following:

Army Intelligence.—From Fort King, of the 4th inst., we learn that no Indians had yet come in. A new talk has been carried out by 15 prisoners, men, women, and children, covered with presents to the arch heretics, that they may come in and sign a treaty to "live in peace south of Peas Creek, and west of the Everglades." They are informed that posts will be extended from Tampa to Fort Mellon, and the whites are to keep North and the red men South. The prisoners are at liberty to return if they please. Gen. Taylor had demanded a court of enquiry in relation to the Missouri volunteers, and tendered his resignation of the command in Florida. He says that he is willing to command a "district." Gen. Taylor has started for Tampa, where he has certain information of some whites tampering with the Indians. The instruction of Gen. Macomb is, "that the Indians are to abide by the Treaty made at Payne's Landing."

From Fort Pierce, 1st May, letters inform us that twenty-two of Capt. Bryant's company, 2d dragoons, have joined Col. Harney, armed with "Colt's Rifle;" in the hands of such men, and with such an officer, we may expect a good account, should one occur, of the enemy.

The names of the persons murdered by the Indians at Newnansville, are Perrine, Stout and Ellis. Young Haigan was killed by his horse throwing him against a tree, when the Indians horribly mutilated his body with knives. Thus have four more of our citizens been murdered whilst the white flag is waving throughout the country.

Tallahassee, May 11.

On Wednesday night last, we are informed, a party of Indians attacked a dwelling in the neighborhood of Mr. Wm. Bellamy, about seven miles from Monticello. The family were awakened by the noise of the Indians, it being late at night, and made their escape in the rear of the house. A part of the buildings were set fire to and destroyed,—but a detachment of Capt. Rowell's company arrived in time to drive off the Indians and extinguish the fire. The trail was pursued next day, but no Indians captured. Floridian.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, May 18.

More Indian Murders.—The following letter giving an account of the murder of several persons on the Apalachicola River, by the Indians, was received by our post master, yesterday morning, from the post master at Columbus, and politely handed us for publication.

The steamer Siren, arrived this evening from Apalachicola, brings information of a horrid massacre committed by a party of Indians, on Friday night last, on the Apalachicola river, about fifty miles below the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers. Seven or eight individuals of both sexes were murdered, and their bodies burned. The Siren stopped at the spot on Sunday, and the crew and passengers interred the remains of the murdered.

Post Office, Columbus, Ga. Wednesday evening May 15, 1839.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Apalachicola Gazette, of the 11th inst., which gives the following additional intelligence.

We received by the mail boat Commerce, this evening, the following information:

A party of 15 or 20 Indians, recognised to be Creeks, simultaneously attacked the settlement of Roberts, at Stefanulgee, and John and Nathan Smith's, Kico's Bluff. They burned Robert's houses, killed a little boy, and wounded Robert himself, who, with his wife, a man named Aldrich, and four children, escaped.

At Smith's settlement, it is supposed that Nathan Smith's three children, a Mrs. Richards and her five children, and a man named White, were murdered. Nathan Smith, with his wife, another woman, and two men escaped. John Lamb was severely wounded; he recognised the Indians to be Creeks. Sixteen of the fugitives, men, women and children, came down on the mail boat and are completely destitute. Several of the Indians were

seen on the banks of the river, as the boat came through the narrows 7 miles above Fort Gadsden.

From the Correspondence of the Constitutional.

REDUCTION CONVENTION.

Milledgeville, May 16.

The convention met this morning at 8 o'clock. After the rejection of several substitutes offered in place of the report of the committee of the whole, as amended by the Convention, the question was put to agree to the report, and it was decided by yeas 181, nays 106; so that the following are the amendments to the constitution proposed by the Convention to the people of the state.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Convention, requiring them to report a plan for the reduction of the Members of the General Assembly of this State, beg leave to report the following as a substitute for the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution now in force:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members from all the counties which now are, or hereafter may be included within this State, according to their respective numbers of free white persons, and including three fifths of all the people of color, to be ascertained by an actual enumeration, to be made from time to time, at intervals of seven years, as now by law provided. Each county shall be entitled to one member. Each county having a representative population as above specified, of six thousand persons, shall be entitled to one additional member, and each county having such representative population of twelve thousand persons, shall be entitled to two additional members, but no county shall have more than three members.

The number of members of which the House of Representatives will be composed according to the aforesaid ratio, and the last census, shall not hereafter be increased, except when a new county is created; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at their session, to be held next after the enumeration provided for by law, so to regulate the ratio of representation, as to prevent such increase.

The Representatives shall be chosen annually, on the first Monday of October, until such day of election shall be altered by law.

The Committee report the following as a substitute for the third section of the first article of the Constitution now in force.

The Senate shall consist of forty six members, elected annually on the first Monday in October, until such day of election shall be altered by law, and shall be composed of one member from each of the forty-six Senatorial Districts.

(The names of the Districts are omitted.) And whenever hereafter the legislature shall lay off and establish a new county, it shall be added to the most contiguous Senatorial District, having the smallest representative population.

Mr. Merriwell offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Judge Wayne, for the able and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, as President of the Convention which was unanimously adopted.

At 12 o'clock the President adjourned the convention sine die.

Augusta, Ga. May 14.

We had yesterday the pleasure of witnessing a splendid specimen of cocoons, the product of the present season, raised by Mrs. R. A. Latimer, of this city. The gross weight of the cocoons was about 15 pounds, some of which were the product of the White, others of the Black worm; the former weighs about 22, the latter about 40 grains—of uncommon size, and varying both in color and beauty. We are gratified to see the experiments in this new and interesting branch of industry, thus actively engaging the attention of the public—especially the ladies—and to learn that while they neither "toil nor spin," some portion of that delicate attention requisite to foster and mature the experiments—may be bestowed upon those that both "toil and spin." We have seen it stated, and will here repeat it, for the encouraging of others—that three ladies on Long Island, the past year, realised from the product of worms, fed by their own hands and nurtured by their own care, about three thousand five hundred dollars; a liberal reward for the labor thus bestowed. With many such example, times would soon be easier.—Chron. & Sen.

Death of Judge Prioleau.—A letter from Pendleton (S. C.) dated 10th inst., says, that the Hon. S. Prioleau died in that place on the night of the 8th inst. Judge Prioleau has filled several conspicuous situations in the Legislative & Judicial departments in this State. He was for several sessions a leading and influential member of the Legislature, and occupied the office of Judge of the City Court for many years, in which situations the soundness of his opinions, the extent of his information, the integrity of his character and the uniform courtesy of his manners, have ensured for him the respect and admiration of the community.—Patriot.

Columbia, May 17.

The Court of Appeals. Which commenced its Session in this place on Monday, the 6th inst.—present, Judges Richardson, O'Neill, Butler, Earle, and Evans; and Chancellors Johnston, Dunkin, and Johnson—adjourned yesterday.—Carolinian.

A Snug Fortune.—The Messrs. Prince, of Flushing, says the N. Y. Herald, have cleared \$230,000 last year, in Mulberry trees—and if their agent in Europe had obeyed instructions, they would have cleared \$500,000, after paying all expenses.—We have this fact from the best authority, one of the firm. They have sold 800,000 trees in ten months. That's a business.

It is stated that the Legislatures of nine States in the Union have deemed the Silk culture of sufficient importance, to induce them to offer a bounty to their citizens for its production.

The gallion law has gone into operation in Mississippi. The Pontotoc Intelligencer says, let all who are unable to swing a gallion at a draught, now take care.

THE CENSUS.

The law passed by Congress for taking the census next year, is published in the Globe, of the 6th ultimo. It is long—but the following is a full though brief extract of it;

Sec. 1. Directs the Marshall under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause an enumeration of all the inhabitants excluding Indians not taxed, within their districts, distinguishing—First the sex of free white persons. Secondly, the ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 20—and then under each successive 10 to 100. Thirdly, the number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14, under 25, and upwards; also the number of blind, of insane and of idiots, and specifying how many of the last two are a public charge.

Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term, or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished and the ages under 10—under 24—under 36—and under 55 under 100 to be noted. Also the number without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The Marshals to appoint assistants, who, as well as the Marshals, are to be sworn to a faithful performance of duty, which is to consist in inquiring personally at every dwelling within the district, or of the head of each family, as to the facts required to be certified.

The enumeration is to commence on the first of Jan., 1840, and to be completed in ten months. Each assistant to make two copies of his returns to the Marshal.

Sec. 11. Imposes a penalty of \$200 on any assistant, for neglect or falsification in making his returns.

Sec. 111. Requires the Marshal to file one copy of each assistant's return with the clerk of his District; also an attest copy of his aggregate return to the State Department—the other copy with the original aggregate, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by 1st December, 1840. Penalty for failure in any of the acts on the part of the Marshal, \$1,000.

Sec. IV. Establishes the pay of an assistant thus: For every hundred persons returned if resident in the country \$2—if in a town or city of more than 3,000 persons, at the same rate for 3,000—and then for 300 persons returned over that number, \$2. When, however, from the scarcity of population, this compensation is inadequate the Marshal may allow not exceeding \$2 50 on every hundred returned. The payment not to be made to assistant till he has faithfully executed his duties as prescribed by this act.

The compensation of the Marshals varies according to districts. For the district of North Carolina, it is \$450.

Sec. V. Every person whose usual place of abode on said 1st of Jan. shall be in any family, to be returned as of that family. The name of every inhabitant, without any settled place of residence, to be entered in the schedule; persons occasionally absent, to be enumerated at their usual place of abode.

Sec. VI. Every free person, more than 16 yea. old, although not head of a family: bound under a penalty of \$20 to render, if required a true answer so far as he or she can, to the questions of the assistant touching these matters, and according to knowledge, to give an account of every person belonging to the family.

Sec. VII. Each assistant, before making his returns to the Marshal, to cause the schedule containing the number of inhabitants in his district, to be posted in two of the most public places within the district for each of which he is to receive \$6 compensation.

Sec. VIII. Secretary of State to transmit instructions, forms, and blanks, to the Marshals.

Sec. IX and X refer merely to details of execution.

Sec. XI. Secretary of State, when the Marshals' returns are all received, to direct the Printers of Congress to print ten thousand copies of the aggregate for the use of Congress. This section also prohibits the Marshals from receiving any fee, or reward or portion of pay, from the assistants they appoint, under penalty of \$500.

Sec. XII. Allows Marshals the amount of postages paid by them in connection with the business.

Sec. XIII. We publish entire.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, that the aforesaid Marshals and their Assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country, as shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State under the direction of the President to prepare such forms, regulations and instructions as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. XIV. and last, appropriates \$20,000 for carrying the act into execution.

It will develop upon the Twenty Sixth Congress, at its second and short session, from 1st December, 1840, to 4th March, 1841—to determine, anew, the ratio of representation under the Tenth Census.

Another Steam Boat Explosion.—We learn from our New Orleans slips of the 7th inst. that the steam boat George Collier, when about 180 miles above New Orleans, broke her piston, which caused the piston head and boiler stand to burst, when a dreadful explosion took place, by which twenty one persons were immediately killed, and seventeen badly scalded. Augusta Constitutionalist.

The Captains of the two boats which came in collision, (says the Wilmington Advertiser of the 10th inst.) are both suspended, until the Board of Directors can institute an inquiry into the causes of the accident, and ascertain upon whom the blame, if any, should properly rest.

Large Armies.—The largest standing army in the world is kept up by the Chinese; it amounts to 12,000,000. Russia has 650,000 men continually under arms, and France 310,000. The army of the United Kingdom is upwards of 90,000.

From the Macon Telegraph.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—It is undeniable, many abuses exist in the post office establishment, and great interruptions occasionally occur in the transmission of the mails. Post Masters are no better than other men, and doubtless will have their full portion of sins to answer for. But really are they so much worse than other men, (if they are the deputies of Amos Kendall,) as to be deserving subjects for all the abuse that is heaped upon them by every whig whipper snapper of an editor, who lacks any thing better to write about?

The main cause of the just complaints against the department, we opine, is the parsimoniousness of the government, in not allowing sufficient compensation to post masters. The public need not expect something for nothing. If they wish important services to be properly performed, they must offer such salaries as will induce competent men to accept of the office. While in the large cities the post masters are handsomely paid, in the small villages, and at the cross roads where the mails are opened, it is otherwise. We are bold to say, that out of the 12,500 post masters in the corps, two-thirds of them do not receive adequate compensation.

And one half receive, literally, no compensation at all! Yet they are required to open and sort and make up the mail so many times a week—to take care of all the letters and papers brought to their "office"—to attend there to hand them out when called for—to keep an account of the postages received—to keep a list of all the newspapers taken at their office—and of their subscribers—and to collect the postage on them—and to make a return once a quarter, of all their doings to head quarters—all for the pitiful sum of some \$5 or \$10 a year!!! To say nothing of the abuse they incur, for ignorance, neglect, mal-practice, &c.

Looking at the thing seriously, our only wonder is, not that it sometimes fails, but that the system works at all! By what other body of men on the face of the globe is such an amount of labor performed, for so little compensation, if compensation it can be called? A mail sometimes miscarries, it is true; but is it to be wondered at, when we consider how many hands it passes through—of men too, who have no stimulus, by competent salaries, to an active performance of their duty—who accept the appointment out of accommodation to their neighbors, or because nobody else would—and who are often totally ignorant of geography and scarcely able to read? By the ignorance or carelessness of any one of these, the whole system is thrown into disorder—and every post master exposed to censure.

One fourth of the post offices in the U. States ought to be abolished! Instead of being a convenience, a close proximity of post offices is a nuisance to the public.—Inasmuch as it diminishes the profits at each, and divides the compensation that is scarcely adequate to one, among several post masters; thereby rendering it more difficult to get competent men to accept the appointment; and hence, being filled by non-competent post masters, the duties are but slovenly performed or wholly neglected—the mails miscarried, the department abused, and the Post Master General wished at the Devil!

For our part, we believe nothing is gained by getting work done for nothing—in the end it is sure to "cost as much as it comes to." We should have fewer post offices, and our post masters should be better paid. Every post master should receive at least one hundred dollars a year for his services. If this plan was adopted, we should hear less complaint of "rascally post masters," "irregularities of the mail," &c. &c.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. PRESTON.—We will trespass so far on the courtesy of a party press, as to deny an assertion which bears upon the absent. It is not true that Mr. Preston was present at any caucus of thirteen men in Charleston. It is, moreover, true, that, instead of encouraging, he dissuaded those who wished to have a demonstration in favor of Mr. Clay, from doing so. It was asserted that the Convention itself was but a Clay conspiracy; a decided majority were known to be Clay men; and it was to prevent the public injury which would result from any sanction being given to this suspicion or imputation, that Mr. Preston took ground against a party proceeding, which might endanger a great general good. It was enough for Mr. Preston, that evil and selfish purposes might be imagined; he promptly submitted himself to the dictates of patriotism, and not only cheerfully forbore the use of a golden opportunity of personal and party vindication, but exercised his great and deserved influence with his political associates, to prevent any party action being had, during the sitting of the Convention, or immediately after its adjournment. Thus much in strict justice.

Mr. Garland, in his efforts to deprive Gen. Gordon of the honor of the paternity of the Independent Treasury scheme, bestows it upon Mr. Condy Raguet. Had Mr. Garland been as familiar with the writings of the great Apostle of Democracy as his professions of orthodoxy in the creed of Republicanism would lead us to believe, he would have found that an Independent Treasury was one of the cardinal principles of the party at its foundation. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Gallatin, says: "But in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us, in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money, towards holding our own bank in all the deposits where it is received, and letting the Treasurer give his draft or note for payment at any particular place, which in a well conducted Government, ought to have as much credit as any private draft or bank note, or bill, and would give us the same facilities which we derive from the banks."—Globe.

Proscription.—The Boston Post sums up the proscription account by a few lines from the Hampshire Republican, thus:

Our friend Munn, of the Hampshire Republican, always speaks to the point when he talks—par example: "When the Federalists yelp 'proscription' against the Democratic party, just

hurl the fact in their teeth, that the Federal Whigs of New York have removed EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY Democrats from office within four months! If this fact does not stop their impudence, tell them that Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania was elected in December, 1835, and in May, 1836, he had REMOVED EVERY DEMOCRAT FROM OFFICE IN THE STATE!"

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839.

Attempt at hoaxing Editors.—Some person representing himself to be a citizen of Edgefield District, recently sent an Advertisement about some runaway negroes, to the Editor of the Georgia News. From various circumstances the editor refused to publish it, considering it a mere hoax.—The same trick was recently tried upon the Editor of the Brunswick Advocate, but he was too cunning to be imposed upon. An Advertisement of this kind, is provoking truly, but it is too shallow to have even the poor excuse of wit to recommend it.

F. W. Symmes, Editor and Proprietor of the Pendleton Messenger, has sold out his establishment to Mr. Thomas H. Russell. Dr. Symmes is still the Editor.

We have received the Prospectus of a Weekly Journal called "The Southern Pioneer," which will be published in Augusta, Ga. on the first Saturday in October next. The Publishers are Messrs. Brown, Cushney & McCafferty, and the Editor is Mr. Charles W. Rice. We will publish the Prospectus in our next No.

Special Mission to England.—We learn from the Globe, that the President has determined not to send a Special Messenger to England, at present. That paper publishes extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, as explanatory of the views of the two Governments, on the Boundary question.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th inst. says, "We saw yesterday, a remarkable specimen of the large Globe Artichoke, from the garden of Maj. Van Rhyne, on the Neck. On a single stem, there was a cluster of no less than six full sized Artichokes, and the largest of more than the usual size."

Mr. M. Hunt has resigned the Office of Secretary of the Navy of the Republic of Texas. The necessity of attending to his private affairs, is the cause of his resignation.

Minister from Texas.—On the 9th inst. the Hon. Richard G. Dunlap was introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.

Mexico.—The brig Comet from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. She brought information, that the greatest tranquillity prevailed when she left that port. Mexico, the Federal General, was at Tuspan, when last heard from, but no engagement had taken place between the belligerent armies.

Proscription.—We have seen a good definition of this word. It is this—Holding a fat office under the Government, for 20 years, and when you are dismissed, calling it proscription for opinion's sake.

Dr. Percival, the Poet.—This gentleman instead of writing rhymes to be "cut up" by the critics, has been in better business since 1835. He has been making a geological survey of Connecticut.

Lady Bulwer.—Cheverley, or the Man of Honor, a work written by this lady, has been republished in the U. States.

Connecticut.—The Hartford Times of the 11th inst. says, that Gen. Dennis Kimbrelly has handed in his resignation as U. States Senator of that State.

Flora Day.—We observe in our exchange papers that May Day has been celebrated in Greenville and Pendleton, S. C. in Salisbury, N. C. in Athens, Ga. in Florida & in the neighborhood of Selma, Ala. During this beautiful month, the brows of many a young and lovely maiden have been encircled with a flowery crown. Many a sweet girl has reigned a Queen for a brief but delightful season. We are staunch Republicans. We eschew kingly rule. We would not even have a Queen to rule over our great nation. Lovely and amiable as Victoria is represented to be, we would not desire even her as a mistress. But a Queen of May we love. Her youth, her artlessness enchant us. We cheerfully offer up our hearts to her—for a day—yea, for a life time.

Extraordinary linguist.—Ancient historians have blazoned the name of a king who spoke twenty languages. What shall we say of a modern scholar who speaks more than double that number? Mr. Delavan, writing recently from Rome, says, "I have this day had an interview with Cardinal Mezzofante, the most extraordinary man living in his department. He speaks forty-five languages."

The Presbyterian Church case.—The Supreme Court have granted a new trial in this great case. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Gilson. Judge Rodgers dissented. The opinion of the Court was favorable to the old General Assembly.

Mr. Galt.—Galt, the celebrated novelist, died at Greenock, Scotland, on the 18th ult. Some of his works, especially his earlier productions, are among the most interesting and instructive, of their class, in the English language.

Death of Mr. Bicknell.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette announces the death of Robert T. Bicknell, Esq. long known as a broker, and a talented conductor of a commercial periodical in that city.

Death of Gen. M'Arthur.—The Chillicothe Gazette announces the death of Gen. Duncan M'Arthur, in the 68th year of his age, on the 28th ult. He was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio, and former Governor of that State.

Albany Charter election.—The Charter election in the city of Albany, has resulted in favor of the Whigs, by a majority of 321 votes.

Who are the Office holders.—For years, the Whigs have complained most bitterly of the proscription and removal from office, of the members of their party by the Administration.

They have made many of the people believe, that to be a Whig is sufficient for the Government to set the seal of condemnation upon any man at once. According to their own account, never were poor, patient people so persecuted! Like the Waldenses & Albigenes, celebrated in ecclesiastical history, they have gone through fiery trials! They have sacrificed every thing for opinion's sake! They are the proscribed, trampled down, political Reformers of the country! After all their doleful exclamations about persecution, would it be believed that even one of the party was in office under the Gen. Government. If one read their papers he would suppose that all the offices in the gift of the government were filled by its own partizans. What is the fact? Many of the highest offices are filled by the Whigs. In a late speech delivered in Congress, by Dr. Duncan, he gave the following list of office holders. We presume that this is nearly accurate.

Feds.	Amount.	Dems.	Amount.
50	\$56,200	48	\$56,950
GENERAL POST OFFICE.			
11.	14,600	48	65,980
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
25	31,200	30	38,075
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
10	12,000	15	19,450
REGISTER'S OFFICE.			
24	27,050	none	
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.			
13	12,250	4	7,500
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.			
9	12,500	2	1,950
FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
5	4,500	11	14,400
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
12	15,000	5	5,900
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
8	9,700	8	10,550
FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.			
11	11,700	1	1,150
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
8	11,750	3	3,200
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.			
3	2,800	2	4,650
STATE DEPARTMENT.			
10	37,800	4	10,385
103		181	
Aggreg.	\$269,065		\$239,140
	289,150		

In favor of Federalists. 29,925

The War, Navy, and Patent Office Departments are not embraced in this estimate. I feel assured that in those departments there will be found to be a large majority of Federalists with proportionate salaries. I have no doubt but a large portion of the United States judiciary, officers of the army and navy, and other United States officers, are opposed to the Administration."

In reply to a letter addressed by Dr. Duncan to Mr. Kendall, asking "what proportion of Post Masters are friendly to the present Administration?" The Post Master General says, that "on the first of December last, there were 12,553 Post Masters in the United States. Of these it is believed, that more than one half are politically opposed to the Administration." With these facts staring them in the face, how can the Whigs complain of proscription? Tis true many of them have been removed. But doubtless for good reasons. Many more might be removed. If they could, they would fill all the offices under a Government, whose operations they continually impede! Good patriots that they are, many of them are willing to take office under this corrupt and most oppressive Administration! Trodden down, persecuted, as they say they are, how do the Whigs act, when they themselves possess the power? Like the Puritans of N. England, and many other religious sects, the persecuted become persecutors in their turn: It is lamentable that whenever any body of men possess great power, they exercise it to the oppression, and very often the destruction of all who oppose them. The Whigs have not been guiltless in this matter. It is said that in Pennsylvania, and other States where they have had the ascendancy, they have removed from office all the Democrats whom they could. They have swept the chess-board. Mr.